RE KILLING OF PEOPLE IN COAL MINES

SHRI JIBON ROY (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I am on a point of order. Yesterday, as assurance was given that on the killing of people in coal mines the hon. Coal Minister would come to the House and make a statement. But, there is nothing in this regard in the agenda paper. Sir, we would like to know when he would come to the House. We would like to know whether he will come to the House and make a statement.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): I will convey your sentiments to the hon. Minister.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, it is not the question of sentiments. The fact is, when this matter was raised yesterday, an assurance was given that the hon. Minister would be contacted. Today is the last day and there is a lot of business. When will the Minister come? When is he going to make a statement? We would like to have a very specific reply. The hon. Home Minister is here. He can give us some assurance on this matter.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): I will get in touch with the Coal Minister and I will inform you about it.

SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI (Utter Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, you should not take this onerous responsibility. You ask the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs to contact the Coal Minister. As the Vice-Chairman you should not take this oneroujs responsibility.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): We will inform them through the Secretariat.

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU (West Bengal): Sir, already a statement has been made in the other House. We should not be denied the opportunity to seek clarifications from the Minister. It is a very serious issue.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Yesterday, it was assured that the Minister would come with a statement. He will definitely come with a statement.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

On operations being carried on by Life Insurance Corporation throughout the country regarding lapsation of L.I.C. policies after payment of first premium in quarterly mode

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Rajasthan): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Chairman for permitting me to raise the Short Duration Discussion on a very vital subject. At the outset, I wish to assure my esteemed colleague, Dr. Manmohan Singh, that I am not raising this issue for scoring certain points over him or to malign a very premier public sector institution. This House is aware that there are two premier financial institutions in the country, i.e. banks and the Life Insurance Corporation of India. We are very proud of them. But, as things slided in 1992 after nationalisation, the public sector banks went into the red and were prey of frauds, misapporpriation and all that. At that point of time, it led to the securities-scam over which initially the Finance Minister's reaction was, "I am not going to lose my sleep." Later on, the matter was unravelled and a Joint Parliamentary Committee was formed. Its report has also come. It is said that Rs. 10,000 crores have gone down the drain and so far the Government has not been able to trace the end-use of that money. There is another premier financial institution which is known as the Life Insurance Corporation of India. Sir, I had given a Calling Attention Notice in this regard, but the Chairman was kind enough to admit it as Short Duration Discussion and it has been listed in today's agenda paper. I will not go into the details because I have sent all the relevant papers including the cases registered by the CBI in Jaipur, to the hon. Finance Minister along with the Press cuttings of the *Rajasthan Patrika,*

Navjyoti and *Jansatta* and other important newspapers. I have also sent to him copies of the FIRs registered by the CBI in Jaipur. So, I am not going to repeat all that, I have got an acknowledgement from the hon. Finance Minister to my letter dated 14th August. He was kind enough and prompt enough to acknowledge my letter on 19th August. 1 am thankful to him for this prompt acknowledgement.

Now, Sir, as the House knows very well, the Life Insurance Corporation is a top financial institution of this country. There were 245 Indian and foreign companies wheh were merged into one, the LIC, on 1.9.1956. Sir, 245 Indian and foreign companies! In 1957, the total number of policies was 9.42 lakhs and the amount insured was Rs. 336.66 crores. The total number of policies has gone up from 9.42 lakhs in 1957 to 108.88 lakhs, that is, more than one crore, in 1995 and the amount insured is Rs. 55,472.12 crores. The Life Fund in 1957 was Rs. 41fy- crores. In 1995, the Life Fund is Rs. 59,978/- crores. The business in-force in 1995, that is, this year, is Rs. 2,15,645/-crorcs. The total number of policies is 659 lakhs. So far as the premium income is concerned, in 1957 it was Rs. 88.65 crores. In 1995, the premium income is Rs. 11,527/- crores. I am very proud of LIC's functioning, all throughout. They were doing a good job in some social sectors. They had reached the landless labourers. They had covered the IRDP beneificiaries. These things should not be repeated by the hon. Finance Minister. Everybody knows these. Everybody is appreciative of these. There is no doubt that they have done a good job. They have mobilised funds. They have helped the State Governments. They have helped the housing projects. They have helped landless labour, social security schemes, many rural development schemes, water supply schemes and all that. This should not be repeated. Now, we have to see where the things are going wrong. The unfortunate aspect is this—and I am very worried about it, particularly because in impression has gone round that this Government and the hon. Finance Minister are bent upon destroying the public sector; I don't believe that; he has no design, he has no intentions... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra): That is not correct.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I am myself saying this, Mr. Jagesh Desai. I am not charging the Finance Minister with delibrately destroying the public sector. My communist friends and comrades may say so. But, complacency or indifference or lack of vigilance may lead to a situation in the Life Insurance Corporation of India as it happened in the securities scam. That is why I felt it my national duty to draw the attention of this whole House to this scandal which is going on in this premier financial instituition.

Sir, when these things appeared in the newspapers, the C.B.I., Jaipur registered a case on 13.5.1995, which is in annexure 'A' and which I have sent to the Finance Minister. They registered another case on 30.6.1995 just recently and I have sent that annexure to the Finance Minister. They registered another case' • on 30.6.1995 and the annexure has been sent to the Finance Ministry. They registered yet another case on 30.6.1995. I have sent all these to the Ministry of Finance alongwith the annexures, the Press clippings, the total material that I had with me and the Finance Minister is looking into the matter. I have received his acknowledgement and I am thankful to him.

In brief, I will cite certain more facts. During 1993-94, the total business booked by the L.I.C. was 1.08 crore policies. Out of 1.08 crore policies booked by the L.I.C. in the year 1993-94, 50,55,270 policies, amounting to an assured sum of Rs. 16,215.71 crores, lapsed. Similarly, Sir, a study was conducted by the LIC Central Office, which reveals high lapsation of policies

after payment of first premium in quarterly mode, touching the peak of 76 per cent. What is the modus operandi being adopted on in the LIC? In the month of March, under Plan 11 and 27, they resort to policies, quarterly premium and whole life policies. The premium, say Rs. 8(K quarterly, 35 per cent goes to the agent, Rs. *5(Y-* go to doctor, which comes to roundabout Rs. 7fy- to *15/-*. Then the incentive goes to the development officer and then there are expenses, expenses per policy go to roundabout Rs. 1,000/-. Now, these policies are booked, these policies lapse after three months. There is no second premium and this policy is taken in the name of non-existent policyholders. That is the worst aspect of it— non-extent policy-holders! Fake policies are resorted to. The doctor verifies it, the doctor who is supposed to examine the assurer, certifies it and he is getting money. A doctor in Dholpur has given a statement to the CBI. According to my information, for the last ten years, he is an authorised medical doctor to see these insured persons. He said, "I have not examined anybody in the last ten years. I am getting my fees, all right." This is not the case in Dholpur only, this is not the case in Jaipur only. This is the case practically in every district of Rajasthan. They have covered more than 50% districts, but my information is that this practice or this racket is going on in the whole country. Having policy under Plan 11 and 27, for the maximum period with quarterly mode of payment in the name of non-existent policy-holders and, then, burdening the LIC with all this expenditure per policy. What is the position then? As a result of that the Life Insurance Corporation of India has not announced any additional bonus for the last four years. The Life Insurance Corporation, on the other hand, is forfeiting the policies of those policy holders who are not able to pay premium after fourth year, say, premium paid for three years and not paid in fourth and fifth year and the policies are forfeited. That amount is forfeited. The House will be stunned to know that in the year 1993-94, 31,63,584 policies lapsed without acquiring paid-up value. According to the rules of the LIC, they have to continue after three years, then there is a piad-up value. But, for three years for some other reasons, may be a poor man, maybe a landless labourer, maybe an artisan, maybe some other persons living in rural areas, because the component of policy in the iural areas is quite large, I am not aware how much is the component of the rural areas. But, what was the paid-up value within a sum assured? The sum assured in these policies which lapsed was Rs. 9,367,03 crores. The LIC forfeited all the premium waited for three years and they did not return the paid-up value to the policy holders. The rules are such, the regulations are such, I agree. But, why does this happen? Given a person having a policy for Rs. *5fi(W-,* Rs. lO.CKKy- or Rs. *\5fi(W-* and in the meanwhile the bread-earner would have died and you don't pay the paid-up value to that man. Maybe, Rs. 500^{7}- or Rs. l,00fy- is much more important for him. So, some sort of thing has to be done on this score. I had a talk with Mr. Jagesh Desai also and he agrees proportionately with this.

The LIC has not increased bonus successively for the fourth year because all these rackets are eating into the vitals of the income of the LIC, and, probably, the LIC is running on the basis of fake policies for non-existent policy-holders. This is a very sorry states of affairs. The House will be *(Time Bell)* stunned to know that in the year 1992-93, the number of policies, which lapsed was 28,23,246 and in the year 1993-94, the number was 50,55,270. Relaxation in some cases, in some Divisions, has gone up to 73 per cent, and in the same cases it has gone up to 79 per cent. This is a very serious matter. In think in order to save this premier institution from this sort of scandal and bungling, another Parliamentary Committee may be required to go into it. This is a racket all throughout the country. This is a racket

which is going on in all the 100 Divisions of the LIC. The case that I have pointed is only one example. The CBI people deserve my congratulations and thanks because they have booked these people, the Manager has been suspended, raids have been conducted, policies have been recovered from this area of Rajasthan, that is, Jaipur, whereby it has been established that this a racket going on throughout the country. I made enquiries and asked them, "Why don't you have raids conducted throughout the country? Why don't you confiscate fake policies? Why don't you take action?" They say, "We are short of staff and funds." I think in order to save this premier institution if you spare ten crores of rupees or fifteen crores of rupees for having the manpower and a special cell of the CBI, I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister that this house will not grudge this at all. Therefore, I would request the hon. Finance Minister that he should do something concrete about it.The house is with him. He should set up a special cell of the CBI to have raids conducted throughout the country. This special cell should look into this racket which is bringing a bad name to this premier institution as well as to the Government and much more to you. That is why this is my humble request to you. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this subject.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Mr. Jagesh Desai, Desaiji, please be brief.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, there is nothing on which I can disagree with my good freind Mr. Agarwal. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to a point that I raised this matter about two years back. Sir, the policies are taken in the last quarters of the year and the premium is not for two or three quarters. We must make an inquiry and find out as why it happens. Sir, my information is that many of the Divisional Officers and agents, who want to became *krorepatis,* take this kind of policy. Premiums are not paid subsequently and the polcies lapse. I think that the Finance Minister would have looked into it because this is a racket. If more business is brought in, the incentives are paid, promotions are given to the Divisional Officers this will not happen. This is only becuase of this that the number of policies is inflated. We have come to such a situation where it is going on a very large scale. Sir, the LIC is doing a very excellent job and the increase last year has been 5.31 per cent. I am happy to learn that the LIC is going to the villages now and 40 per cent of the Policies was from the rural areas. Sir, a Group Insurance Scheme has been announced by the Prime Minister and in this 50 per cent will be given by way of subsidy. It is a very good scheme. In the case of death five thousand rupees will be given and in the case of accident rupees ten thousand will be given. This is an excellent scheme and mostly the rural people will take this kind of Policy. Sir, if the premium is not paid for two or three years, as mentioned by Shri Agarwalji, the Policy lapses. We should find some way out because for some reason, financial or otherwise, the premium is not paid. A solution has to be found so that these polices can be revived. The last point I would like to make is about bank frauds. Sir, I am happy that you have taken action and the cell has been strengthened. I would like the Vigilance in the Department of LIC to be strengthened both at the divisional level and at the regional level. The officers of one Division should be sent to other Divisions so that there can be no collusion between the Divisional Officers and the agents. If that is done, I am sure that many things will come out if our Finance Minister is very alert. I am sure that LIC has served the nation, has served many social causes and helped the State Government in their water schemes and other schemes as well as dischared this kind of social obligations. I am sure that this kind of racket will be unearthed

and some kind of a solution has to be found for other small policy-holders having a policy of Rs. 5,(JOCK- or Rs. 10,00(y-. After three eyars if they don't give the premium we have to find some way out to see that the policy does not lapse. At least they should be given the paid-up value because they are small. You can put the limit that if there is a policy up to Rs. 10,00(y- you pay so much. Especially in group insurance company you have to be more large-hearted and see to it that these schemes are successful so that the people in this country, particularly the poor people can get benefit

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Shri Mohammed Afzal, kindly be brief, you party's time is only seven minutes.

श्री मोहम्मद अफजल उर्फ मीम अफजल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, ये फर्जी बीमे का मामला कोई नया नहीं है। ये रैकेट एल.आई.सी. में बरसों से चल रहा है और इस मामलें में एल.आई.सी. का किरदार अब से नहीं बल्कि बहुत पुराने ज़माने से चला आ रहा है। सबसे पहले मैं तारीख को दोहराऊंगा और याद दिलाऊंगा कि इसी पार्लियामेंट में, नेहरू जी के जमाने में मुन्द्रा कांड हुआ था जिसे फीरोज गांधी साहब ने पार्लियामेंट में उजागर किया था। उस पर एल.आई.सी. के इसी किरदार को लेकर एम.सी. छागला साहब के क्यादत में एक ऐन्क्वायरी कंडक्ट की गई थी जिसकी रिपोर्ट भी मैंने देखी है और जिस दिन यह रिपोर्ट पार्लियामेंट में पेश की गई थी, मैं वजीरे खजाना साहब को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि उस वक्त के जो वजीरे खज़ाना थे, श्री टी.टी. कृष्णामचारी साहब, उन्होनें इस रिपोर्ट के पेश होते ही इस्तीफा दे दिया था। बहुत ही शर्म और दुख की बात यह है कि ये एल.आई.सी.का मामला मुख्तलिख पार्लियामेंट के मैकर्स, मुख्तलिफ आर्गेनाइजेशंस बराबर हुकूमत की नॉलेज में लाती रही है। फर्जी पॉलिसियों को ले करके 3 अगस्त 1993 को एक सवाल मैनें किया था और यह पूछा था कि क्या सरकार की नॉलेज में हैं कि फर्जी पॉलिसियों इस तरह से बिजनेस बढ़ा करके दिखाया जाता है ? तो हुकूमत ने कहा कि उसको ऐसी कोई जानकारी नहीं हुई है, ऐसा कोई सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है। उसके बाद एक सवाल मैनें और किया 22 मार्च, 1994 को स्टार्ड क्वेश्चन था और अब वह फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब नहीं है अबरारं साहब, उन्होनें उसका जवाब दिया

था। उस वक्त मैनें बताया था कि एल.आई.सी. ने 1802 करोड़ रूपये की बोगस पॉलिसियां की है कि मार्च के आखिरी महीने में झूठे चेक ले लिए और यह बिजनेस दिखा करके और मार्च के बाद न पैसे होते हैं, सब चेक लैप्स कर जाते हैं और उस पर कमीशन भी ले लिया जाता है और उस पर डॉक्टरों को दे दिया जाता है। अफसोस की बात यह है कि उस वक्त उस सवाल को जरा सा घुमा करके चुंकि मैने लफ्ज यह इस्तेमाल किया था कि 1802 करोड़ रूपये का घपला आपको अंदाजा है या नहीं है, तो उन्होनें कहा कि नहीं,ऐसे किसी घपले की हमको जानकारी नहीं है। अब यह घपला नहीं है पॉलिसी की गई है, बिल्कुल सही बात है, यह स्केंडल है। सीधा पैसा तो नहीं चुराया गया या निकाला गया लेकिन स्कैंडल किया गया और मुझसे लोक सभा के एम.पी है, राजनारायण जी, उन्होनें 108 खत लिखे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को और एल.आई.सी. के इस फ्राड को वे बार-बार कहते रहे।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : यह तो रूद्राक्ष की माला के बराबर है।

श्री मोहम्मद अफजल उर्फ मीम अफजल : एल.आई.सी. की एक आर्गेनाइजेशन है एल.आई.सी. पालिसी होल्डर्स वेल्फेयर आर्गेनाइजेशन जो रजिस्टर्ड है। यह भी बार-बार गवर्नमेंट की वतज्जों दिलाती रही। लेकिन आज कई साल गुजर जाने के बाद भी कभी इस आर्गेनाइजेशन को बुलाकर पूछा नहीं गया। कभी इस एल.आई.सी. वैल्फेयर आर्गेनाइजेशन से भी बात करें कि आखिर यह क्या कह रहे है, इनका कहने का मकसद क्या है। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि उस वक्त मैनें बताया कि इन्दौर में 110 करोड़ रूपये की फर्जी बीमे किये गये थे, हजारीबाग में 30 करोड़ रूपए के फर्जी बीमे किये गए थे और एडीशनल डायरेक्टर जनरल फाइनेशियल क्राइम्स ने इसकी बकायदा इंक्वायरी की थी और जहां तक मुझे याद पड़ता है कुछ लोगों के खिलाफ एक्शन भी लिया गया था। अभी मुजफ्फरनगर में मार्च के महीने में दो अफसरों को सस्पैंड किया गया। मेरठ में इंक्वायरी हुई है और वहां पर सारे अखबारों में यह घपला छपा कि एल.आई.सी. ने 10 करोड़ रूपये की फर्जी पॉलिसी की, डाटरों के फर्जी मेडिकल लिये गये और उनको पेमैन्ट किया गया। न उनका कोई वजूद है और न बकायदा कोई कार्रवाई की गई। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मुझे इस बात का अफसोस है कि गवर्नमेंट

आखिर इस को कब तक शील्ड करेगी । यह फर्जी बीमों का स्कैंडल है । जो एक पूरी एल.आई.सी. की पिक्चर पेश की जाती है वह उसकी असल पिक्चर नहीं है । मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है, जैसा जगेश भाई ने मसला उठाया कि गरीब लोगों के बीमे किये जाते हैं, वे प्रिमियम भर नहीं पाते हैं जबकि ये जेनुइन बीमे होते है, वे लैप्स कर जाते हैं । उनकी एक बड़ी रकम होती है जिसकी वजह से एल.आई.सी. जिंदा है । बाकी असली बिजनैस यो शायद उनको उतना नहीं है । अग्रवाल साहब ने इसकी बहुत सारी बताई । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि सारी खूबियों को दबाते हुए फर्जी पार्लिसियां की जा रही है, सारी खूबियों पर पानी फेर दिया है । इसलिए वजीरे सारी खूबियों पर पानी फेर दिया है । इसलिए वजीरे खजाना साहब से दर्खास्त करूंगा कि इसकी मुख्तलिफ इंक्वायरी होती रही है, एल.आई.सी. का डिपार्टमेंट भी करता रहा है, दीगर इदारे भी करते रहें हैं, सी.बी.आई. का राजस्थान का आपने हवाला दिया है कि वह भी करती रही है, मुमकिन है और बहुत जगहों पर भी सी.बी.आई. इंक्वायरी कर रही हो जो बाद में मेजर-आम पर आये । एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मैनें उस वक्त भी पार्लियामेंट में यह सवाल पूछते वक्त यह कहा था कि 1802 करोड़ रूपये फर्जी बीमों का यह घपला सामने आया है, मेरी आशंका है कि 1994-95 के अंदर यह घपला 5 हजार करोड़ तक पहुंच जायेगा । मेरी जानकारी है यह सिस्टम रूका नहीं है और 5 हजार करोड़ रूपए से ज्यादा का घपला एल.आई.सी. ने ये फर्जी बीमे करके किया है । इसकी मुकम्मल जानकारी होनी चाहिए । मैं अग्रवाल साहब की इस तज़वीव से इत्तफाक करता हूं जो कि बकायदा एक सैल बनाया जाना चाहिए जो पूरे हिंदुस्तान में एल.आई.सी. की ऐसी पालिसियों का जायजा ले । खासतौर से मार्च महीने से जो इन्होनें पालिसी की है उनको अच्छी तरह से असैस करें कि यह कब मैथ्योर हुई,बाद में प्रिमियम आया या नहीं, वह जारी रही या नहीं रही । इसमें एक सख्त बड़े आपरेशन की जरूरत है । ये जो मुख्तलिफ कार्रवाइयां चल रही है इससे काम चलने वाला नहीं है । यह मुमकिन है कि अग्रवाल साहब मेरे साथ इत्तफाक न करें लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि ज्वायंट पार्लियामेंट कमेटी बनानी चाहिए और एल.आई.सी. के इस फर्जी का जो घपला है इसकी मुकम्मल जांच पार्लियामेंटरी ज्वायंट कमेटी के जरिये से की जानी चाहिए । बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया ।

†شری محمد افضل عرف م۔ افضل "اتر پردیش":

*f> سر۔ یہ فرضی بیمہ کا معاملہ کوئی نیا نہیں ہے۔ یہ "ریکٹ" ایل۔ آئی۔ سی۔ میں پرسوں سے چل رہا ہے۔ اور اس معاملے میں ایل آئی سی کا کرداراب سے نہیں بلکہ بہت پرانے زمانے سے چلا آرہا ہے۔سب سے پہلے میں تاریخ کو دھراؤنگا اور یاد دلاؤنگا کہ اس پارلیمنٹ میں نہرو جی کے زمانے میں "مندراکانڈ"ہوا تھا جسے فیروزگاندھی صاحب نے پارلیمنٹ میں اجاگر کیا تھا۔ اس پر ایل۔ آئی۔سی۔ کے اسی کردار کو لیکر ایم۔ سی۔چھاگلہ صاحب کی قیادت میں انکواری کنڈکٹ کی گئی تھی جسکی رپورٹ بھی میں نے دیکھی ہے۔ اور جس دن یہ رپورٹ پارلیمنٹ میں پیش کی گئی تھی۔ میں وزیر خزانہ صاحب کو یاد دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس وقت کے جو وزیر خزانہ تھے۔ شری ٹی۔ٹی۔ کرشنا مچاری صاحب انھوں نے اس رپورٹ کے پیش ہوتے ہی استعفی دیدیا تھا۔ بہت ہی شرم اور دکھ کی بات یہ ہے۔کہ یہ ایل۔آئی۔سی۔ کا معاملہ مختلف پارلیمنٹ کے ممبرس۔مختلف آرگنائزیشنس برابر حکومت کی نالیج میں آتی رہی ہیں فرضی پالیسیوں کو لے کر کے ۳ اگست ۱۹۹۳ کو ایک سوال میں نے

*[ ] Transliteration in Arabic Script.

نہیں ہے۔ پالیسی کی گئی ہے۔ بلکل صحیح بات ہے۔ یہ اسکینڈل ہے۔ سیدھا پیسہ تو نہیں چرایا گیا یا نکالا گیا لیکن اسکینڑل کیا گیا۔ او رمجھسے پہلے لوک سبھا کے ایک ایم۔پی۔ہیں۔ راج نرائن جی۔ انھوں نے ۱۰۸ خط لکھے فائینانس منسٹر کو اور ایل۔آئی۔سی۔ کے اس فراڈ کے بارے میں بار بار کہتے رہے۔

†**شری چنرانن مشرا:** یہ تو رودراکش کی مالا کے برابر ہے۔

†**شری محمد افضل عرف م۔ افضل:** ایل ۔آئی۔سی۔ کی ایک آرگنائزیشن ہے۔ ایل۔آئی۔سی۔ پالیسی ہولڈرس ویلفیئر آرگنائزیشن جو رجسٹرڈ ہے۔ یہ بھی بار بار گورنمنٹ کی تو جہ دلاتی رہی ہے لیکن آج کئی سال گزر جانے کے بعد بھی کبھی اس آرگنائزیشن کو بلا کر پوچھا نہیں گیا۔ کبھی اس ایل۔آئی۔سی۔ ویلفیئر آرگنائیزیشن سے بھی بات کریں کہ آخر یہ کیا کہہ رہے ہیں انکا کہنے کا مقصد کیا ہے۔ میں بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس وقت میں نے بتایا تھا کہ اندور میں ۱۱۰ کروڑ روپئے کے فرضی بیمے کئے گئے تھے۔ ہزاری باغ مین ۳۰ کروڑ روپئے کے فرضی بیمے کئے گئے تھے اور ایڈیشنل کیا تھا اور یہ پوچھا تھا کہ سرکار کی نالیج میں ہے۔کہ فرضی پالیسیاں اسطرح سے کی جاتی ہیں جو لیپس کر جاتی ہیں اوراس طرح سے بزنس بڑھا کر کھا یا جاتا ہے۔ تو حکومت نے کہا کہ اس کو ایسی کوئی جانکاری نہیں ہے۔ ایسا کوئی سوال پیدا نہیں ہوتا ہے اسکے بعد ایک سوال میں نے اور ۲۲ مارچ ۱۹۹۴ کو اسٹارٹ کو ئیشچن تھا اور اب وہ فائینانس منسٹر نہیں ہیں۔ ابرار صاحب۔ انھوں نے اسکا جواب دیا تھا۔اس وقت میں نے بتایا تھا کہ ایل۔آئی۔سی نے ۱۸۰۲ کورڑ روپئے کی بوگس پالیسیاں کی ہیں کہ مارچ کے آخری مہینے میں جھوٹے چیک پے لئے اور بزنس دکھا کر کے مارچ کے بعد نہ پیسے ہوتے ہیں۔سب چیک لیپس کر جاتے ہیں او راس پر کمیشن لے لیا جاتا ہے۔ اور اس پر ڈاکٹروں کو دیدیا جاتا ہے۔ افسوس کی بات یہ ہے کہ اس وقت اس سوال کو ذرا گما کر کے چونکہ میں نے لفظ یہ استعمال کیا تھا کہ ۱۸۰۲ کروڑ روپئے کا گھپلے کا آپکو اندازہ ہے یا نہیں ہے تو انھوں نے کہا کہ نہیں۔ ایسے کسی گھپلے کی ہمکو جانکاری نہیں ہے۔ اب یہ گھپلا

ہوتی ہے جسکی وجہ سے ایل۔آئی۔سی۔ زندہ ہے۔ باقی اصل بزنس تو شاید انکا اتنا زندہ نہیں ہے۔ اگروال صاحب نے اسکی بہت ساری خوبیاں بتائیں لیکن میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ساری خوبیوں کو دباتے ہوئے فرضی پالیسیاں کی جا رہی ہیں۔ ساری خوبیوں پر پانی پھیر دیا ہے۔ اسلئے وزیر خزانہ صاحب سے درخواست کرونگا کہ اسکی مختلف انکوائری ہوتی رہی ہے۔ ایل۔آئی۔سی کا ڈیپارٹمنٹ بھی کرتا رہا ہے۔ دیگر ادارے بھی کرتے رہے ہیں۔ سی۔ بی۔آئی کا راجستھان کاآپنے حوالہ دیا ہے کہ وہ بھی کرتی رہی ہے ممکن ہےاور بہت ساری جگہوں پر بھی سی ۔بی۔آئی۔ انکوائری کر رہی ہو۔جو بعد میں منظر عام پر آئے۔ ایک بات میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ میں نے اسوقت بھی پارلیمنٹ میں یہ سوال پوچھتے وقت یہ کہا تھا کہ ۱۸۰۲ کروڑ روپئے فرضی بیموں کا گھپلا سامنے آیا ہے۔ میری آشنکا ہے کہ ۹۵۔ ۱۹۹۴ کے اندر یہ گھپلا ۵ ہزار کروڑ روپئے تک پہنچ جائیگا۔ میری جانکاری ہے یہ سسٹم رکا نہیں ہے۔ اور پانچ ہزار کروڑ روپئے سے زیادہ کا گھپلا ایل۔آئی۔

ڈائریکٹر جنرل فائینانشیل کرائس نے باقاعدہ انکی انکوائری کی تھی۔ اتر پردیش میں ۲۰۹ کروڑ روپئے کے فرضی بیمے کئے گئے تھے اسکی بھی باقعدہ انکواری کی تھی اور جہاں تک مجھے یاد پڑتا ہے۔ کچھ لوگوں کے خلاف ایکشن بھی لیا گیا تھا۔ ابھی مظفر نگر میں مارچ کے مہینے میں دو افسروں کو سسپینڈ کیا گیا۔ میرٹھ میں انکوائری ہوئی ہے اور وہاں سارے اخباروں میں یہ گھپلا چھپا کہ ایل۔آئی۔سی۔ نے ۱۰کروڑ روپئے کی فرضی پالیسی کی ۔ڈاکٹروں کے فرضی میڈیکل لئے گئے۔ اور انکو پیمنٹ کیا گیا۔نہ انکا کوئی وجود ہے۔ اور نہ باقاعدہ کوئی کارروائی کی گئی۔ میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ مجھے اس بات کا افسوس ہے کہ گورنمنٹ آخر اس کو کب تک شیلڈ کر یگی یہ فرضی بیموں کا اسکینڈل ہے۔ جوایک پوری ایل۔آئی۔سی۔ کی پکچر پیش کی جاتی ہے وہ اسکی اصل پکچر نہیں ہے۔مجھے تو ایسا لگتا ہے۔جیسے جگیش دیسائی جی نے مسئلہ اٹھایا کہ غریب لوگوں کے بیمے کئے جاتے ہیں۔وہ پریمیم بھر نہیں پاتے ہیں جبکہ وہ جینون بیمے ہوتے ہیں وہ لیپس کرجاتے ہیں۔انکی ایک بڑی رقم

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Shri Jibon Roy. Your time is three minutes. Kindly put straight questions.

سی نے یہ فرضی بیمے کر کے کیا ہے۔ اسکی مکمل جانکاری ہونی چاہئے۔ میں اگروال صاحب کی اس تکجویز سے اتفاق کرتا ہوں کہ باقاعدہ سیل بنایا جاناچاہئے۔جو پورے ہندوستان میں ایل۔آئی۔سی کی ایسی پالیسیوں کا جائزہ لے۔ خاص طور سے مارچ کے مہینے سے جو انھوں نے پالیسی کی ہے۔ انکو اچھی طرح سے ایسی کرے کہ یہ کب میچیور ہوئیں۔بعد میں پریمیم آیا یا نہیں وہ جاری رہی یا نہیں رہی۔ اس میں سخت بڑے آپریشن کی ضرورت ہے۔ یہ جو مختلف کارروائیاں چل رہی ہیں اس سے کام چلنے والا نہیں ہے،یہ ممکن ہے کہ اگروال صاحب میرے ساتھ اتفاق نہ کریں۔ لیکن میں کہتا ہوں جوائنٹ پارلیمنٹری کمیٹی بنانی چاہئے۔ اور ایل۔آئی۔سی۔ کے اس فرضی بیمے کا جو گھپلا ہےاسکی مکمل جانچ پارلیمینٹری جوائنٹ کمیٹی کے ذریعے سے کرنی چاہئے۔ بہت بہت شکریا۔

SHRI JIBON ROY (West Bengal): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. Sir, there is a design to break the LIC, to dismantle the LIC both from abroad and from within, and to facilitate private take-over. Sir, this premier organisation started with a meagre investment of Rs. 5 crores. Now, every year, it is giving around Rs. 142 crores to the Government exchequer, and as my friend, Shri Satish Agarwal has said, the premium income is increasing and the cost is also decreasing. In such a situation, efforts are being made, through privatisation, to dismantle the LIC. Now, it seems, from within, a conspiracy is going on to sabotage the organisation.

Sir, it is not a question of any problem with the system. It is an internationally-accepted system where premium is collected quarterly, and lapsation takes place all over the world, if the premium is not paid in due time. Here, it is a question of forgery being done within and it is due to the lack of vigilance. It is eroding, it is bringing down, the prestige of the LIC. I hope the Minister would take necessary steps to stop it.

At the same time, there are other complaints. The Life Insurance Corporation has got shares, disproportionately, from Reliance and it has incurred heavy losses. It seems that from within, the attempt is going on. I hope the hon. Minister would enquire into this matter and take deterrent measures to stop it.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एल.आई.सी . सरकार के पास आने से पहले निजी हाथों में था । निजी हाथों से सरकार के पास इसलिए लाया गया था कि ताकि गरीबों को फायदा दिलाया जा सके, देश के पैसे का सही इस्तेमाल हो सके । यही वजह इस काम के पीछे थी । आज यह सवाल यहां सदन में श्री सतीश अग्रवाल जी

ने उठाय है । इससे ऐसा लगता है कि निजीकरण से सरलीकरण होने के 35-40 साल बाद भी सरकार का पूरा नियंत्रण इसके ऊपर नहीं है । अगर ऐसा होता तो जिन सवालों की सतीश अग्रवाल जी ने इस सम्मानित सदन के सामने रखा है, हमें नहीं लगता कि ऐसी घटनायें घट सकती थी । आखिर यह फाल्ट किस का है ? वित्त मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुएं है । अगर आप आंकड़े निकालकर देखेंगे तो आज भी जो गरीब आदमी है, ज्यादातर वही इसका सबसे बड़ा विक्टिम है । वही इसका दोषी या अपराधी है । शुरू मे उसको लालच दिया जाता है, उसको जिंदगी के लुभावने सपने दिखाए जाते हैं और पालिसी करने के साल, दो साल, 6 महीने बाद वह गरीब आदमी पैसे नहीं दे पाता है और मजबूरी में उसको इस पालिसी से अपना हाथ पीछे करना चाहता हूं, मैं सिर्फ उन सवालों को,जिन सवालों को सतीश अग्रवाल जी ने उठाया है, स्पेसिफिक केसेज दिए हैं, उन्होनें कहा है, कि पुलिस ने मैनेजर के खिलाफ केस किया है तो ऐसे पदाधिकारियों के बारे में वितत् मंत्रालय क्या कर रहा है, क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहा है ? इसकी जानकारी इस देश को होनी चाहिए और मंत्रालय को भी होनी चाहिए । महोदय,दुर्भाग्य से कुछ समय तक मैं भी इस मंत्रालय में काम कर चुका हूं लेकिन.....

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय (उत्तर प्रदेश): दुर्भाग्य से क्यों ?

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह : दुर्भाग्य से क्यों, इसी बात पर मैं आ रहा हूं । यह मैं क्यों कह रहा हूं । कहने को तो वे एल.आई.सी. और बैकिंग के मंत्री है । सतीश अग्रवाल जी, जिन्होनें इस सवाल को उठाया है वह भी इस मंत्रालय में काम कर चुके हैं, कहने को तो मंत्री है लेकिन उनकी कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है । यह जानकारी मै आज सदन के सामने रख रहा हूं ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह मैं इस लिए कह रहा हूं कि सदन के सामने एक प्रस्ताव आया है इसलिए जो हमारे पब्लिक इंस्टीट्यूशंस है उनको रेगुलेट करने के लिए हमें कोई नया तरीका ढूंढना चाहिए । ये इंस्टीट्यूशंस, जो वर्तमान तरीका है, उस तरीके से रेगुलेट नहीं हो सकते हैं, लेकिन मैं जानता हूं कि इससे कुछ निपटने वाला नहीं है । आज मौका है, आज हमें सदन में मौका मिला है, इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि वे इस बारे में अपनी राय दें ।

प्रो. विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा (**दिल्ली**): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी,मैं सिर्फ दो-तीन बातें इसमें कहना चाहता हूं । यह जो सिस्टम बना रखा है, इस सिस्टम में जो यह धांधली हो रही है यह इनेविटेबल है । हमने यह सिस्टम बनाया है कि 31मार्च को इतनी पालिसी करनी होगी और उस पर इतना ईनाम मिलेगा । उसके एक करोड़ की पालिसी बनायी तो उसको नंबर 1 फिर उसके बाद वाले को नंबर 2 ईनाम दिया जाएगा । लेकिन उसके बाद वे सारी की सारी पालिसियां लैप्स हो जाती है । आप 31 मार्च को स्माल सेविंग का रूपया स्टेट्स को देतें हैं । 31मार्च को बहुत सा रूपया जो इकट्ठा हो जाता है वह सारा रूपया 5-7 अप्रैल तक विदड्रा हो जाता है और स्टेट्स को पैसा मिल जाता है । यह जो सिस्टम के अंदर खराबियां है इससे करप्शन, भ्रष्टाचार और स्कैम ये चीजें चलती है । ब्लेक मनी को व्हाइट करने का भी यह तरीका है । मैं अखबार में पढ़ता हूं कि हिंदुस्तान में सबसे ज्यादा पालिसियां लीं । क्या एक-एक के घर में जा कर पालिसियां इकट्ठा करते हैं ? जितना पैसा मिलता है पूरा का पूरा कमीशन आगे दे दिया और पालिसियां बना ली, टोटल कमीशन भी बढ़ गया, नम्बर भी बढ़ गया, उनको प्रोजेक्शन भी हो गया । उसके बाद पालिसियां लैप्स हो गई । यह जो पालिसियां लैप्स हो जाती है, यह सारा सिस्टम बना है इससे बोगस पालिसियां की जाती है, इसको आप दूर करिये । इसके बारे में ठीक रूल्ज बनाइये । इसके साथ जो मल्होत्रा कमेटी बना थी, उसमें से यह हुआ कि हम इसके तो हक में नहीं है कि बाहर की विदेशी कंपनियां को यहां पर लाएं परन्तु अपने यहां पर देश के अंदर कंपीटीशन बढ़ाना चाहिए । अगर एक की मोनोपली रहेगी, अगर एक मोनोपली काम करती रहेगी तो कभी भी यहां पर सुधार नहीं हो सकता है। जब इसमें और कंपीटटिशन होगा तभी इसमें सुधार होगा । इसलिए जो अग्रवाल जी ने बातें रखी है,मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूं ।

धन्यवाद ।

श्री जेनश्वर मिश्र : सर, इस बीमा कंपनी का ही बीमा करा दीजिए एक बार । यह मरीज कंपनी हो गई है ।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Sir, I am very grateful to Shri Satish Agarwal and all other hon. Members who have drawn my attention to a very important area of the functioning of the Life

Insurance Corporation. At the out-set I would like to say that whatever defects there may be, we have to correct them. But on the overall impression that the LIC is not functioning well, I respectfully submit that the evidence I have seen, the figures that are available to me, show the steady progress made by the Corporation in achieving our social and economic objectives which the Nationalization Act entrusted to the care of the Life Insurance Corporation. But I would be the last one to say that all is well with the Life Insurance Corporation or with other financial institutions.

Now the issue that has been brought up here is the issue of lapsation of life policies. Shri Satish Agarwal has written a long letter to me. I am having it examined. Several figures have also been mentioned. I have, I think, some preliminary answers to those, but issues of which figure is correct and which figure is not correct cannot be, I think, settled on the floor of the House. But I assure the House that I would appoint an independent committee to look into this whole problem of lapsation. If there is a fault in the system....

SHRI SUNDER SINGH BHANDARI (Rajasthan): Independent committee?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: You leave it to me. The committee will be a committee which will inspire public confidence.

If there are any systems of incentives, as Prof. Malhotra mentioned, the system of incentives, I think, leads to exaggeration and writing off of policies which lapse. He has also mentioned that there is an element of corruption also. I don't rule out some of these things, but with the evidence that I have, I respectfully submit, its magnitude is not as large. But, even then, that is no excuse for not reassuring ourselves that all these public sector financial institutions which mobilize savings of the poorest sections of our people are functioning with utmost efficiency. So I assure the hon. House that I will appoint a committee to look into this whole aspect, the systems, procedure and loopholes which exist and which lead to these lapsations and artificial inflation of policies . I think I will have a proper inquiry made, and if there are any defects in the present system—if it is the vigilance system which has to be corrected, if it is the incentives system which has to be corrected—I think I will ask this committee to go into all aspects of these things.

But taking an aggregate view I would say that if you look at the net lapses in a year, that is gross lapses—and some of them are revived also—expressed as a percentage of the mean business, that is, life insurance beginning at the beginning of the year and at the end of the year—mean of that—this ratio is around six per cent. There has been no drastic change in recent years.

I have the figures: 1989-90, 5.6 per cent; 1990-91, 6 per cent; 1991-92, 6.1 per cent; 1992-93, 5.9 per cent. These are
the aggregate figures.

Several references have been made to policies which lapsed in the same year. The percentage of net lapses to new business in terms of sums assured in 1993-94 was 0.6. The number of policies may be large, but in terms of the sums assured, the figure is only 0.6 per cent. In 1994-95, it is 0.5 per cent.

SHRI SUNDER SINGH BHANDARI: Why don't you give us the figures also because they relate to poor people? ..*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: In a large corporation, everything grows, and a proper view can be formed only by looking at the proportionate figures. The figures I have with me do not suggest that this ratio is increasing. Similarly, tbe_ figure of lapses one year after the issue of policies is between 13.2 per cent and 15.5 per cent for the last 15 years. The figure of lapses two years after the issue of policies is between 6.8 per cent and 10.5

per cent. The figure of lapses after tttree years ranges from 2.8 per cent to 3.4 per cent. So, I do agree on the point that has been made that in the first year, in the second year and in the third year the lapse ratios are high.

There are reasons for that. Some policy holders may find alternative methods of investment more attractive, but I do agree that there is an element of overselling and that some people are induced to take up these policies knowing that, maybe, later on they will not be able to offer the premium. So, I will have to look into all these matters. I will appoint this committee to satisfy myself. I will bring the report of the committee to the House so that the House has the assurance that the Life Insurance Corporation is functioning in accordance with the highest standards of efficiency and integrity.

With regard to specific cases of Jaipur, I have answered questions on that in this House. It is certainly true that this matter.. .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUNDER SINGH BHANDARI: This matter has been blacklisted.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: It is certainly true that some cases of malpractices in Jaipur did come to our notice. Now, the only thing that I want to say is that many of these irregularities have been detected by the LIC itself and that corrective action has been initiated. The second point that I want to make is that the loss involved was of a few lakhs, most of which has since been recovered. Recovery of Rs. 4,000 approximately remains. Those held by the CBI to be mainly responsible for these malpractices have already been suspended. In all, eleven officers have already been suspended. Depending on what exactly comes to light from the CBI investigation, I can assure the House that stern action will be taken against all those found guilty.

Sir, this is all I wanted to say.

I have a detailed point-by-point reply also to the questions that have been sent to me by Shri Satish Agarwal. ... *(Interruptions)*

I think it will take time to say which figure is correct and which figure is not correct. I will send a detailed reply to all the questions that he has raised in his letter to me.

श्री मोहम्मद अफ़ज़ल उर्फ मीम अफ़ज़ल : महोदय, मैनें यह सवाल उठाया था और पिछली बार भी मैंनें कहा था मुझे अंदेशा है और जानकारी है कि इस साल में 5 हजार करोड़ रूपए के फर्जी बीमे किए गए है। क्या पिछले सवाल की रोशनी में और जो अब मैं कह रहा हूं कि इस रोशनी में कोई असेसमेंट मिनिस्ट्री ने कराया है। 1802 करोड़ रूपए के लिए उस वक्त भी अबरार साहब ने एश्योरेंस कराया था कि हम इसकी इन्क्वायरी करेंगे। मेरी यह भी नालेज है कि उसके बाद कोई कमेटी बनायी गयी थी। वह कमेटी क्या थी उसकी तफसील मैं नहीं जानता हूं। कुछ अखबारों में लिखा गया था कि कमेटी बनायी गयी थी। मेरी यह इंप्रेशन है कि सवाल उठाने के बाद क्योंकि अबरार साहब ने उस वक्त एशयोरेंस किया था कि आपने जैसे कहा कि उसकी जांच करायेंगे, तो जाचं कराने के बाद आपने क्या पाया है, फर्जी बीमें हो रहें हैं, या नहीं और यह 1802 करोड़ का मैने जब भी उठाया था और आज भी पांच हजार का मैं कह रहा हूं कि क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि यह सिलसिला चल रहा है और अगर चल रहा है तो आगे आप क्या करना चाहतें हैं ?

†شری محمد افضل عرف م۔ افضل: "اتر پردیش" مہودے۔ میں نے یہ سوال اٹھا یا تھا۔ اور پچھلی بار بھی میں نے کہا تھا کہ مجھے اندیشہ ہے اور جانکاری ہےکہ اس سال میں **۵۰۰۰** کروڑ روپئے کے فرضی بیمے کئے گئے ہیں۔ کیا پچھلے سوال کی اور جواب میں کہہ رہا ہوں اس روسنی میں کوئی اسسمنٹ

†[]Transliteration in Arabic Script.

منسٹری نے کرایا ہے۔ ۱۸۰۲ کروڑ روپیہ کے لئے اس وقت بھی ابرار صاحب نے ایشورنس کرایا تھا کہ ہم اسکی انکوائری کرینگے۔ میری یہ بھی نالج ہے کہ اسکے بعد کوئی کمیٹی بنائی گئی تھی وہ کمیٹی کیا تھی اسکی تفصیل میں نہیں جاننا چاہتا ہوں۔ کچھ اخباروں میں لکھا گیا تھا کہ کمیٹی بنائی گئی تھی۔ میرا یہی امپریشن ہے کہ سوال اٹھانے کے بعد کیونکہ ابرار صاحب نے اس وقت ایشورینس کیا تھا کہ آپنے جیسے کہا کہ اسکی جانچ کرائیں گے۔ تو جانچ کرانے کے بعد آپنے کیا پایا ہے۔ فرضی بیمے ہو رہے ہیں یا نہیں اور یہ ۱۸۰۲ کروڑ کا سی نے جب بھی اٹھایا تھا۔اور آج بھی پانچ ہزار کا میں کہہ رہا ہوں کہ کیا سرکار کو یہ جانکاری ہے کہ سلسلہ چل رہا ہے اور اگر چل رہا ہے تو آگے آپ کیا کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (**उत्तर प्रदेश**): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने ऐसे चलते-चलते कह दिया कि बीमा कंपनी बीमार हो गई है और अब यह खुद बीमा चाहती है । मंत्री जी ने जवाब देते समय कहा है कि हम एक निष्पक्ष जाचं करायेंगे । जो बातें माननीय श्री सतीश अग्रवाल जी ने उठाई है बहुत दिनों से यह चर्चा है कि बीमा कंपनी की कार्यवाहियों पर एक जाचं करके ऐसी रिपोर्ट बनाई जाए कि इसका निजीकरण कर दिया जाए और सरकार के हाथ से निकाल दिया जाए । क्या मंत्री जी सदन को यह आश्वासन देंगे कि एल.आई.सी. का निजीकरण नहीं होगा, और जो कोई भी रिपोर्ट आती है उस पर सख्त कार्यवाही की जाएगी और बीमा कंपनी में ही कोई ऐसी एजेंसी रहेगी कि इस तरह की अगर इररेगुलैरिटी होती है, अनियमितता आती है उसके खिलाफ वह कार्यवाही करे और उस कार्यवाही को वित्त मंत्रालय मान्यता दे

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: I again want to stress on the point regarding the crop insurance. The Government wants to help the poorer sections of the people by even giving 50 per cent subsidy. But, in those cases, if they arc not able to pay premium for some subsequent years, we have to find some way out to see that that policy is kept alive. Otherwise the whole purpose would be lost. So, I would request the hon. Minister to find some way out by which this policy should not lapse. If by actual evaluation some premium can be adjusted, some such thing has to be done so that this scheme can be successful.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Mr. Satish Agarwal.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Haryana): Sir,...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): No, Madam. I cannot reopen the subject once again.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Only two clarifications.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) No. Because they raised the matter, only they will seek clarifications.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I am happy that the Finance Minister has announced setting up of some independent inquiry. It is very good. I specifically referred to Plan-II and Plan-27, where the lapsation is the highest and the inquiry conducted by the Central Office of the LIC has come to the conclusion that the lapsation touches the peak of 76 per cent under Plan-II and PIan-27. I have not referred to all the Plans. I have referred to the Salary Saving Schemes.

Secondly, I want an assurance from the hon. Finance Minister that one courageous officer of the LIC informed the CBI and gave all these details to the CBI that this is going on there. Please save this institution. So, I wish that he should not be victimised if it comes to the notice of the LIC, because he dared to do that. He was encouraged by high ethics. SO, whosoever has given this information to the CBI, if it comes to the notice, he should not be victimised.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: The first question put by Shri Afzal is about the bogus policies. I have , already mentioned that I am going to have this looked into. Now, it is not easy to say what is a *farzi* policy and what is not a *farzi* policy. Some policies lapse, because those who have bought these policies, find other sources of investment more attractive. Some lapse because initially the agents are overenthusiastic and there has been on element of over-selling. So, it is not for me to say, just by looking at the statistics of all the lapsed policies, how many are *farzi* and how many are not *farzi.* But, I would give the figures. The LIC itself did study in 22 Divisions to find out why policies lapse. Since a figure of 76 per cent has been mentioned, I do not want to go into the details. The information that has been made available to me is that this figure of 76 per cent does not lead to the interpretation that the hon. Member, Shri Satish Agarwal, has given to me.

12.00 Noon

According to some information collected as part of this exercise in 22 Divisions in one Division, that is, of Pune 76 per cent of policies which lapsed before the payment of second due instalment of premium were those in which the mode of premium of payment was quarterly payment. In other words, it was not as if 76 per cent of all new policies in the Division lapsed. Out of the total number of policies which lapsed, 76% was under quarterly mode of payment. That is the correct interpretation.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: What I said under plan 11 and plan-27 the mode of payment was quarterly and the peak is 76 per cent lapsation. I never said that it pertained to all policies.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: The total lapsation of some new policies studied in Pune Division was only 15 per cent. In that Division, during 1992-93, the total new business was 1,54,690 policies, out of which 23,316 policies lapsed. Out of these, 17,912 were policies in which the mode of payment was quarterly. In this particular segment, there is a problem, I admit. But I think, one should not get the impression that of all the policies, 76 per cent of thel policies lapsed, I think that would not be fair.

Now, the second question about.....

SHRI MOHAMMED AFZAL alias MEEM AFZAL: You have rightly answered one question, but I have one more question.

आप ने कहा कि तीन महीने का प्रीमियम लिया गया, 76 परसेंट पूना का है, मैं सिर्फ यह जानना चाहता हूं कि चूंकि यह सवाल बार-बार उठता रहा है और लास्ट इयर भी उठा था कि कई ऐसे फर्जी बीमे भी किये गए जिन में 28 मार्च या 29 मार्च को चैक ले लिया गया और बाउंस हो गया । ऐसे केसेज आप की नॉलेज में जरूर आए होंगे । मैं उस संबंध में जानना चाहता हूं क्योंकि वही असल फ्रॉड है, बाकी तीन महीनें में किसी ने पैसा दे दिया और वह उस में से चला गया, वह उतना बड़ा फ्रॉड नहीं है । असल फ्रॉड वह है जोकि हमारे एजेंट्स लास्ट मंथ में करते हैं कि माच्र की 27 या 28 तारीख को आप का चैक ले लिया, जमा करा दिया, वह पहली तारीख को बिजनेस में चढ़ गया और तीन तारीख को जब वह मैथ्योर होने के लिए गया तो वहां से बाउंस होकर वापिस आ गया । क्या ऐसे केसेस आप की नॉलेज में हैं ? अगर है तो उनकी कितनी रकम है ?

†**شری محمد افضل عرف م۔ افضل:** آپنے کہا کہ تین مہینے کا "پریمیم" کیا گیا وہ ۷۶ پرسینٹ پونا کا ہے۔میں صرف یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ چونکہ یہ سوال باربار اٹھتا رہا ہےاور لاسٹ ایئر بھی اٹھا تھا کہ کئی ایسے فرضی بیمے بھی کئے گئے جنمیں ۲۸ مارچ کو چیک لے لیا گیا اور باؤنس ہوگیا۔ ایسے کیسز آپکی نالج میں ضرور آئے ہونگے۔ میں اس سمبندھ میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کیونکہ وہی اصل فراڈ ہے۔ باقی تین مہینے میں کسی نے پیسہ دے دیا اور وہ اسمیں سے چلا گیا۔ وہ اتنا بڑا فراڈ نہیں ہے۔ اصل فراڈ وہ ہے جو کہ ہمارے ایجنٹس لاسٹ منتھ میں کرتے ہیں کہ مارچ کی ۲۷یا ۲۸ تاریخ کو آپ کا چیک لے لیا۔ جمع کر دیا وہ پہلی تاریخ کو بزنس میں چڑھ گیا اور تین تاریخ کو وہ میچیور ہونے کے لئے گیا تو وہاں سےباؤنس ہو کر واپس آگیا۔کیا ایسے کیسز آپکی نالج میں ہیں۔ اگر ہیں تو انکی کتنی رقم ہے۔

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I would say that the inforamation that I have is, no policy is issued unless premium is paid. But with regard to bounced cheques, I don't have the inforamtion. I will make necessary inquiries and I will pass on the informaion to the hon. Member.

With regard to Mr. Janeshwar Misra's point about the LIC privatisation, the Government as of now, has no plan to privatise it. We have a report of the Malhotra Committee. I have said many times, many times on the floor of this House that it is our intention to evolve a broad*national consensus. We are not going to rush into that. Therefore as of now, my sole concern is to see that the LIC should function as one of the most organisations of which our country can legitimately feel proud of. Therefore, privatisation of this organisation is not on the agenda, as of now.

The third point that was made by Shri Jagesh Desai was about the group insurance policies which lapsed within three years and some money should be paid to those. Well, the Life Insurance Corporation has an element of social cost and social gain. But actuarial considerations must be a predominant consideration. The Life Insurance Corporation experience is that up till now, three years the premium that is paid, that is part of the fees and the administrative expenses, including medical expenses, agents commission, if they were to adopt a more liberal view, I think, one has to take into account the consequences on the financial health of the LIC. I will have this matter studied, but I cannot, as of now, give an assurance that necessarily I have a ready solution to this problem.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Now, there is a Calling Attention matter by Shri Viren J. Shah.

†[ ] Transliteration in Arabic Script.